WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Masie I Parisal 1 P. St Blow Opera H. use Oppost and Emplies. SP. M. Casloo - the Bloom Studies. SP. M. Daily's Theatro Seven-Tweets Blots. 2 and SP. M. Grand Opera House Process is Books, 2 and ap. Mayerly's Comedy Theatre, Propose, ap. 8, Madison Square th atre-The Right and N. Madison Square th after The Right comp. M.
New Park Thentre-Two dipone Troid tp.M.
Nih o's Garden-The Propositive Print Tonda P. M.
People's Thentre-The Alebore's Tonda P. M.
Fire Thentre-Meridant of Venne, &c. vp. M.
Thentre-Configure Country Again time 1 P. M.
Thalls Thentre-Alebore + p.M.
Tondre-Alebore + p.M.
Tondre-Alebore + p.M.
Tondre-Alebore - Country Bodge - E.P.
Tondre-Type - Alebore - Country Bodge - E.P.
Tondre-Type - E.P. Tany Past is a heater to the desired by the Colon Squarer Disease of the Land Vision From Belleville Street Street

Advertising Rares.

Daily and Surpay, 40 cents a line oction; advertis-ing; large type, 90 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WHERLY, 50 cents a time; no extra charge for targetype. Proferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Governor Abbett's Message.

The new Governor of New Jorsey recovers to say a great deal in a rather short message This happens because he has clear ideas and a distinct purpose in regard to every subject which he touches. He does not state serious problems merely to hand them over to the Legislature with the customary recommendation that something be done. In every case he says what he thinks ought to be done, and he says it in uncommonly coneise and intelligible English. Mr. LEON ADDETT is an able man. He does not talk at the moon.

The greater part of the State revenue of New Jersey is derived from the railroad corporations. The railroad taxes for 1881 amounted to \$677,557. Of this sum the Pennsylvania Company paid nearly one-haif, the Morris and Essex a little more than one fifth, and the New Jersey Central just about one-sixth. Other sources than the ratiroads vield \$140,000 or even less. The deficiency when there is one, is made up in New Jerse by a direct State tax on individual property already heavily burdened by local taxation This year there is sure to be a deliciency judging by the expenditures of 1883, which, notwithstanding an economical administration, amounted to \$1,077,748.

The Governor is opposed to meeting the deficiency by levying a direct tax again, as in 1882. In this respect he is probably in accord with the views of nearly all the individual taxpayers of the State. He wants to abolish the direct State tax altogether, and to that end proposes radical measures of reform in the relations between the State and the now untaxed or inadequately taxed cor porations. These suggestions will be found. clearly stated, in our summary of the

There are corporations in New Jersey, a Is well known, which hold property enjoying to a certain degree immunity from State taxation under charters granted by previous Legislatures. Courts have held that these charters amount to valid contracts, and that the State has surrendered its sovereign right over taxation. Governor ABBETI is in favor of buying the State's way out of these old mistakes. He takes the somewhat novel view that although the Legislature cannot violate the alleged contracts, it can resume its right of taxation upon com pensating the corporations, the amount of ompensation to be determined by a court and jury, as is done in cases where rea estate is taken for public uses. He is in favor of extinguishing the contracts in this way. thereby laying the ground for a uniform and equitable system of State taxation. He he lieves that the same course can be taken with respect to the municipal taxation of property hitherto exempt; and he proposes a constitutional amendment making it impossible hereafter for the Legislature to sell or surrender the State's sovereign rights.

This part of the message is sure to excite a great deal of attention in New Jersey, for the interests involved in the proposed new policy are enormous

On the much agitated question of city government, the Governor is for a uniform charter establishing municipal government in the simplest form possible-a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, elected and holding office for short terms, with restricted powers of incurring debt. He favors the abolition of the present system of contract labor in the State prison. For the protection of citizens with funds in the New Jersey savings banks and this is a very important recommendation-he proposes a law requiring directors to give bonds and making them personally liable to their depositors.

Governor Annerr's message is likely to make a stir in New Jersey. Nobody can fail to understand just what the Governor means.

Madly Rushing to Death.

The terrible death of Mr. CHARLES DEL-MONICO was nearly simultaneous with that of Lieut. AUGUR of the navy, and the circumstances of the two cases were strikingly

Both men were comparatively young, Mr. DELMONICO being only forty-four and Lieut AUGUR only thirty-one. Both, too, were suffering from mental disease, in consequence of which they wandered abroad aimlessly, and died from exposure to the severe cold of this January. As often Lappens in such cases of alienation, they were much enfectied physically. The wreck of the mind was preceded or accompanied by the wreck of the body, i modern physiologists will allow us to speak of the two as separate and distinct. Though both Mr. DELMONICO and Lieut. AUGUR Had the nervous strength to endure great spas modic activity, of course that endurance was short-lived, and they easily succumbed to fatigue and cold.

There was, however, this important difference between the two cases: The young navy officer's mental malady was so prononneed and violent after his return from a cruise in the Arctic seas that, a month before his death, he was committed to an asylum for the insane, while Mr. DELMONICO was under private medical treatment for what was regarded as a more manageable form of insanity. Yet Lieut, August succeeded in escaping from the confinement which was necessary to his safety, if not for his curand Mr. Deratovico found it easy to clude the vigilance of the nurses who had charge of him in a private house. The one escaped In his night clothes on a bitterly cold night and must have soon died from exposure and nervous prostration. The other wandered about by day in New Jersey in very cold weather, and died because he was in no condition to withstand it or to find shelter.

The escape of Lieut. AUGUR, however, was exceptional, and offers no argument against the wisdom of the course taken with him is putting him under restraint in an asylum Both his own safety and that of other people required that he should be put there, and he should have been better protected in the asyium. Mr. DELMONICO's friends probably see now that they showed him a mistaken kind-

him where bars and bolts would have restrained his restless desire to wander at will. Families usually object strongly to resort

ng to that necessity. Their pride rebels against it. They do not like to acknowledge that insanity has appeared among them Oftentimes, it is true, symptoms of mental disease which are apparent enough to others are unrecognized by those nearest to the unfortunate. But frequently the relatives of the insane are unwilling to confess to themselves that they suspect what is the trouble with them. They stand out against the truth to the last. Frequently only after the victim of mania has done himself or others great harm are they willing to yield to the fact and take the only course which is safe and reasonable, that is procure the commitment of the insane to an asylum. Though Col, RATHBOSE, for instance, had long shown signs of mental disease which made him a dangerous man, he was allowed to go abroad with his wife and her sister. But he had killed his wife before the facts regarding his condition were made known. Gen. MACKESZIE, we believe, had manifested violent symptoms some time be fore he was put in the way of restraint at an asylum.

There are many men abroad whose mental state is such that they are liable at any time to become dangerous. Some of them are smiled at an merely cranks, and others are sympathized with as larmless imbecites when, as a matter of fact, they may suddenly develop manifeed impulse which will im peril themselves and others. Yet their friends are leath to restrain them, being re luctant to acknowledge that their case is

so bad. The fittest and the only fit place for the inane is an insane asylum. If there is a chance for their recovery, they can best take advantage of it there, where the life is methodical and they can, as far as possible, be kept from causes of excitement, causes which are innumerable outside.

There have been in the past, it is true, easonable complaints of undue severity at ome of the asylums, but the investigation to which they gave rise seem to have led to the remedy of the evil, in most instances, at least. Nor can it be denied that there is a difference of opinion as to the best manage ment of asylums and the most honeful treatment of the insane. Despite the creation of a specialty in medicine devoted to mental alienation, the subject is still involved in doubt and perplexity. But experience seems to demonstrate beyond a question the wisdom and propriety of secluding those affected by the obscure malady, the occurrence of which is apparently encouraged by modern meth-

Germany and Russin.

A marked change has taken place of latin the relations of the Czar's Government to he German empire. The motives actuating the Russian Foreign Office are plain enough and one effect of the more cordial understanding with Berlin will be to postpone a violent collision between Panslavic and Austrian interests in the Baikan peninsula. There is also some reason to believe that among the consequences of the altered situation the furtherance of a monarchical reaction in France has been contemplated. The change observed is coincident with the

revival of aggressiveness on the part of the Russian Nihilists. It is no longer a secret that the injuries recently sustained by the Czar were the direct or indirect outcome of a resolute attempt to murder him, and the assassination of Lieut.-Col. SUDEIKIN -the mos astute and energetic of the officers charged with the protection of the imperial familyby one of his most trusted agents, has naturally carried suspicion and terror to th verge of panic. Soon after the first of these fresh demonstrations by the anarchists the Russian Minister of War, M. DE GIERS-who represents that party in the bureaucracy and the army which is friendly to Germany - had an interview with Emperor William at Berlin, after which he had at Varzin a conference with Prince BISMARCK. What was agreed upon at these meetings can be guessed from what followed. The police resources of Prussin and the German empire were forthwith applied to the discovery and arrest of all persons likely to be affiliated with the St. Petersburg conspirators, and the most stringent precautions were taker to prevent suspicious characters from pass ing the Russian frontier by the most frequented routes, which, we need not point out,

raverse Prussian territory. Should the same course be adopted by the Austrian authorities in Galicia and by Roumania and both the Vienna and Bucharest Governments may be expected to obey an impulse from Berlin-the Nihilist lenders who prefer to organize assassination from the safe vantage ground of Switzerland, England, and the United States would be pretty effectually cut off from communication with their tools in Russia. No doubt there will be a plenty of conspirators left in that unhappy country, but it may be that henceforward their plots would be carried out less systematically and effectively. Of this, at all events, the Czar and his advisers appear convinced, and for the sake of German cooperation in the work of extirpating or baffling Nihilism they have seemingly consented to discountenance the Panslavist party, to arrest the anti-German agitation which has gained great headway in certain provinces, and to check the activity of the

Russian emissaries in the Danubian principalities. Of course the German Kaiser, who has himself been twice the object of attack by murderers, would require no compensation for his pledge to do his utmost to protect his kinsman from assassination; and we may be sure that, in any circumstances, Prince Bis MARCK would be lavish of assurances of sympathy and zeal. But his present panic should teach the Czar what experience and native perspicacity would make self-evident to M. DE GIERS, namely, that the promises of the German Chancellor would be more likely to be faithfully and strenuously fulfilled i Russia on her part showed, by prompt and important concessions, a keen recognition of the value of his good will. It is certain that the vigorous measures taken by the Prussian police against all persons suspected of compileity in Nihilist to trigues was straightway followed by the despatch of positive orders to the officials in the Baltic provinces of Russia o stamp out the persecution to which German landowners there have for some time been subjected, and at which the civil func tionaries have been reported to connive Simultaneously Russia and Germany ceases

to mass troops on the line of the Niemen and the Vistula, and the tension of feeling which had prevailed on that frontier seems to have suddenly disappeared. Significant, also, is the quiet and almost meek demeanor all at once assumed by the Russian propagandists in Bulgaria, and the failure of the pro-Russian party in Servia to resent by any overt demonstrations the species of coup d'état accomplished by King Milas. We are told that all that man hath will he give for his life, and it would not be strange if, for the sake of ob now that they showed him a mistaken kind-peas in not formally and learning contining con-tinuous and learning contining continuous contining continuous continuous

consent to defer, or even to forego alto gether, the dream of Russian aggrandizement south of the Danube. We scarcely need to say, however, that such a radical change in his foreign policy would tend to favor the propagation of Nihilistic sentiments among the Panslavists of Moscow.

The main obstacle to a concerted and measurably successful effort to draw an iron cordon around the European Continent against the advocates and instruments of political assassination is the existence of republican institutions in France. It is t striking coincidence that contemporaneously with the redstablishment of a friendly under standing between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and just after the return of the Crown Princ of Prussia from his visit to the King of Spain, the Comte DE Parts should receive at official invitation to Madrid. It would not be easy to signify more distinctly that & movement for his elevation to the throne of France would just now be regarded with favor by all the powers which maintain in timate relations with the present Govern ment of Spain. The inference seems up avoidable that BISMARCK's view of the régime which it best suits German interest to uphold in France has undergone some change since Count VON ARNIM was recalled and rained for promoting a restoration of the French monarchy.

The Proposed Investigation of the City Government.

There are two purposes for which an offl cial investigation of the city Government may be proper. One is to improve the laws which prescribe and regulate the conduct of the municipal departments; the other is to detect offences committed against the existing laws, in order to punish wrongdoers.

So far as the detection and punishment of offenders may be concerned, the investiga tion already undertaken by the Grand Jury of this county ought to be all that is requisite for the protection of the public interests The State Senate, however, has ordered a further investigation by its Committee on Cities. Presumably the purpose of the legislative inquiry thus ordered is to gather together such information concerning the affairs of the Government of this city as will indicate to the Legislature what changes, if any, should be made in existing laws in order to remedy such cylls as may be found to prevail now.

But has not the Legislature plenty of in formation on this subject already?

Mr. DENNIS McCARTHY, Senator from the Twenty-fifth district, is a prominent member of the Committee on Cities. He was State Senator in 1880, and in May of that year was appointed Chairman of a special committee to investigate "as to the expenses of the Government of the city of New York." That committee met here in the autumn of 1850, and took an immense mass of testimony concerning the business and man agement of all the departments, and in January, 1881, reported the testimony to the Senate, together with a bill entitled "An act to secure an improved administration of the public business, a charge upon the city of New York," which embodied the ideas of Mr. McCarrny and his associates in regard to municipal reform.

set forth in a volume of more than one thousand pages, printed at the public expense. At the close of the hearing Mr. McCarring and his brother Senators thought they knew enough about the city Government to frame an elaborate bill, eighty-two sections long, covering nearly thirty-six printed pages. which, if enacted, would practically have constituted a new charter for the city of New

The labors of this special committee ar

We can hardly believe, and, indeed, would be exceedingly discreditable to Mr. McCarrny's intelligence to suppose, that he now needs any new light on our municipal affairs in order to determine what reforms are desirable or how they should be accomplished. It is true his fellow members on the present Committee on Cities may not be so fortunate as to possess the information which he acquired as Chairman of the special committee of 1889, but they can obtain the same knowledge in a very much more economical way than by coming to New York and going through another inquiry. If ARTHY will induce each one of their to read at Albany the book we have mentioned, containing all the testimony which he took and the report which he made three years ago, they will find out all that it is necessary to learn on the subject, without having their attention distracted by the allurements of this interesting town.

Unless this volume of Mr. DENNIS MC-CARTHY'S works is applied to some such purpose, it is of no conceivable use in this world except for fuel. Such fuel, however, is costly. The people do not want another committee to come down here simply to make a few more cords of the same stuff at the public expense.

A New Party.

We print conspicuously a Washington letter describing the ideas and calculations attributed to certain conspicuous free trade Democrats.

We don't believe the scheme has attained such a degree of development as our correspondent supposes. Yet there is probably some fire behind all this smoke. It would be interesting to see such an ex-

periment tried, and it might be useful. The tariff controversy is a kind of nuisance. Would that it might be decided by a popular vote one way or the other and put to rest for a quarter of a century! Then the people might attend to the work of reforming the Government and making it truly

democratic and truly republican.

A Biassed Juror in the Nutt Case. Whether James Nurr acted under the influence of emotional insanity or not in killing N. S. Dukes is a question which a Pennsyl-

vania jury is now endeavoring to determine. We take it for granted, however, that nobody really doubts that the homicide was prompted by a desire for revenge. The young man killed DUKES because DUKES had killed the young man's father. This is perfectly understood in Pennsylvania. The crowdthat cheered the prisoner on his way to the place of trial and the young Indies who gave him flowers in the course of the same jour ney had no idea of thus signifying their ap proval of emotional insanity. They meant publicly to show their respect for a son who had avenged the murder of his father.

With such a feeling pervading the commu nity, the chances of a conviction seem very slight. But even if public opinion demands an acquittal, the forms of a proper tria should be observed. In the report of the first day's proceedings we read that one of the jurors served in the army with Capt NUTT (the prisoner's father, slain by DUKES) and was his intimate friend. This fac should have kept him out of the jury box.

The relations which he fore toward the

ewspapers against permitting a person thus favorably disposed toward the accused to remain on the jury. It would not matter that the circumstances which disqualified him had not been discovered by anybody until after he was sworn. We should be told that the Court ought to find some way of preventing such a man from sitting as a

And there would be much justice in the

Judging from recent developments in the constar contest which is to decide whether Mr. HEWITT or Mr. FLOWER is the Payorite Son o the Empire State. Prower is getting ahead and HEWITT is falling behind ; but it is still tob early in the day to form a positive and final opinion Very likely the attempt lately made by some Mr. Hewert's fees to injure his political pros pects by wild stories about the O'DONNELL affair may soon react decisively in his favor.

"It will never do to give up so. Mr. Hnows, It will never do to give it up so."

A proposition to amend the Constitution se as to empower the President to veto parts o appropriation bills is before the Judiciary committee of the House. During the five year he was Lieutepant-Governor of New York Mr Donsitermen had an opportunity to observe th beneficial effect of such an amendment in our State Constitution. He is now a member of the Judiciary Committee. A favorable report from that committee would greatly facilitate the passage in the House of an amendment of the proper form to attain the end in view. In the last House Mr. Frowen repeatedly urged the passage of such an amendment, but the Republicans were then too much absorbed in act upon the matter. Mr. Dorsheimen will deserve the thanks of the country if he secures the early adoption of this amendment by the

The alarm now expressed for the safety of Lower Egypt from the forces of Et. MARDI is not only exacectated but decidedly promiture. The prophet has not yet reached Khar toum; when he does reach it he will have no practicable course northward except the Nile valley. Moving along this valley he will have to march 1,500 miles in order to reach Cairo, and 1,000 miles in order even to reach Assouar at the first cataract, where the line runs be tween Egypt proper, or Lower Egypt, and Nu In view of the time taken thus far by El Manue for his stuggish movements and of the far greater difficulty of his campaign as he prolongs it beyond the Soudan it appear tory at El Obeid will not see Lower Egypt for many a month, if ever.
The true danger to the Khediye's authority

in the onward moral movement of the insurrection far in advance of Et Mann's own army. It is the contagion of his success in rebellion that is perilous; and even now ther are rumors of chiefs a thousand miles distant

making common cause with him.

Thus while direct military perils from h present troops may not be feared very for be ond the Soudan, new forces, impired by religious frenzy, slaveboilding greed, or hope of dunder, may spring up far ahead in his path and begin on their own account to infest and molest the borders of Lower Parypt.

Esteemed Republican contemporaries that nanifested great concern last fall about LEON Ann rr's alleged subservience to the great railroad corporations of New Jersey must fee greatly relieved to read his remarks in his message yesterday about the taxation of railroads. These esteemed contemporaries seen to have been extensively misinformed in regard to Mr. ADBETT.

Blank amazement and birid anger mus tave chased each other across the interesting leatures of Mr. Charles Fosten, late Governo of Ohio, when he found out how many Repub icans in the State Legislature voted for him for Senator yesterday. In the House Fortus received 2 votes, and there were 39 blank balots cast. In the Senate 8 Republicans voted for "Blank" and nobody voted for FORTER, To tal for Foster, 2; for "Bank," 47. It was eruel enough to be enwilling to give a compil mentary vote to FOSTER, but to prefer a blank a thing of nothing, to that eminent man is really insulting. How grieved Jones SHERMAN will be when he hears about it.

Mr. John J. O'Brien may not be so much of a boss as has been supposed, if he can con trel one or two Aldermen only. But the fact that he still continues to be a boss at all mus be very disheartening to those sauguine souls among the Republicans of this city who hoped reorganisation, or at ternst at it, there wouldn't be any bosses. The nachine survives, and the "best citizens" must still fight against it as well as against the wicked Democrats. It is about time for another reorganization.

The determined band of hog avengers in Congress cannot but feel strongthened in their purpose by the news from Germany and France In both these countries high medical and scientific authorities have declared that there is no valid sanitary reason for continuing the edicts against our pork. As for the French and German exporters of wine, wool, silk, and other products, they are naturally agitated over the retalintory legislation which they practically admit to be deserved. Not for many years has the scream of the American eagle caused such perturbation as is now produced by the grunt of the American hog.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS MOVING. Auxious to Prevent the Abolition of Protec

From the Pines Demorat, Jan. 12.

The sugar planters appear to recognize the gravity of the situation and the importance of uniterand combined action on their part. They have prepared to meet the situation, and have taken action to preven any unfriendly legislation on the part of Congress. They have provised for a convention of the planters of the have provided for a convention of the planters of the State, to be held here on the 15th, to permanently or-ganize and adopt a line of policy to be pursaid in Wash-ington. The Sugar Planters' Association has appointed a special committee to specially consider the matter of the sugar tariff during the present session of Congress, and to confer with committees from other bodies having similar purposes; it has also appointed five delegates to attend the convention of the Mississippi Valley Came Growers' Association, to be held in St. Louis on the 18th, in order to impress upon them the impresses of in order to impress upon them the importance of joining the planters of Louisiana in an effort to prevent the re-duction of the tariff on sugar and other bills hostile to the sugar interests of the country, and have invited the sugar growers of Texas. Florids, and other Southers States to meet our planters in convention here. In fine every effort is being made to secure for our sugar inter cals friends in other States and sections of the country which are needed very much, and which will strength our cause in Congress.

The Whiskey Bill in a Hepeless State. WASHINGTON, Jan 15 .- The Whiskey Ring in despair of any relief from this Congress. Kentucky mourns prospectively over the fate of her cherished Sourbon. Mr. Willis still for extending the time of the chiskey in bond two years will die a natural death i the Committee of Ways and Means. It will never be ported in any shape.

This thirty-million job has been before three successive sessions of Congress, aided by a powerful jobby, an by abundant resources of money and of political com-binations. The managers of the scheme to surich th banks and brokers who loaned money on the warehouse certificates of whisker have abandoned all hope of the

egislation they have sought.
This is a good beginning for the House of Representa tives; and if the same prompt rejection of all other prosession, a clean and healthy record in that matter will be presented to the country

Ex-Senator Pareter No Longer a Republican Ex-Senator George H. Forster has formally man whose death the prisoner avenged must have created a bias in the mind of this juror.

If the case happened to be one in which popular feeling called for a conviction instead of an acquittal, there would be a general outery on the part of the people and the

COL. MORRISON'S NEW PARTY.

Combination which They Think May Elethe Next President-Counting the Elec toral Votes on the New Platform.

rison programme is now completely developed to those who have been able to penetrate beyond the outer veil of the temple. They have grouped the States by sections and by their supposed views on a tariff for protection and free trade, or, as they cuphoniously term it, "revenue reform," As certain for a protective tariff they put down the New England States, with their thirty-eight electoral votes; New York, thirty-six; Pennsylvania, thirty; New Jersey, nine, and, since the election of Mr. Payne, Ohio, twenty-three. All the sixteen Southern States, with their 153 electoral votes, they class as "free trade"-that is, tariff reform States, and therefore safe for the Carlisle-Morrison plan. To these they add the fourteen votes from the Pacific States intending to make them solid by some further Chinese legislation. Then comes Indiana, with its fifteen votes. Michigan, they say, has twice within two years gone Democratic, and can be made safe by a little attention to timber, iron, and conver ore. This would give them 195 of the 201 votes needed as a majority of the Electoral College.

Then they point to the 103,000 votes polled for the Democratic candidates for Congress in Wisconsin, and the 95,000 polled for the Republicans, and say: "The eleven votes of Wisconsin are safe for us. The prohibition Republicans have disgusted the Gorman element, and it will stand by us for 'revenue reform.' There is a majority of the college."

But this is not all, say they. "Look at Iowa. It polled 130,000 votes for the Republican candidates, 120,000 for the Democratic candidates. and 23 000 for the Greenback condidates. We can unite all this opposition to the Republicans on a 'revenue reform' platform, and even draw from the Republican ranks. So that we can say we have Iowa."

And again: "Look at the Nebraska vote. We intend to give the people an anti-monopoly plank, and that will give us Nebraska. You see, the vote was: Republican, 41,000; Demoeratic, 25,000; Anti-Monopoly, 21,000. Here are five more votes which we can carry for 'revenue reform? and anti-monopoly."

Said one of them: "Even Illinois and Konsaare doubtful and may be brought into line with us if we can pass a whiskey bill through the House and it is defeated by Republican votes in the Senate; and the same influence might give us Ohio, though we have enough without lither of these last named States."

The Carlisle-Morrison men have adopted the words of Horace Greeley and applied them to New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut: Wayward sisters, go in peace." As to Penc eyivania, they say it never was Democratic, and we want no protection Democrats. They are a

One gentleman who is in the make-up of the new party said: "The centre of the population is now low down on the Ohio, past the region of manufacturing interests, and is going further west every day. We must break cose from protection ideas, because the vast najority of the people-and that majority is becoming greater every day-are agriculturists of the West and South. As free traders we can unite them, and no longer be deminated in both parties by the Eastern and Middle States but have a homogeneous party, slightly secional, it is true, in locality, but national in its tdens and policy."

This programme will be worked up to in Congress, and it means McDonaid as the candidate of the "emancipated Democrats," as they call themselves, for President. There are several gentlemen lying around loose who are baring their brows to raceive the charlet for the second place.

In the mean time the Republicans are smiling. The ast to leaders of that party see that if they can possibly put aside their own feuils, this Democratic attitude assures them four more years of power. The only trouble with them is in their own camp. They are perfectly satisfied with the Democratic situation, and are now working to heal some internal ulcers of th frown. A well-known Republican politician said yesterday: "We have everything safe from Maine to the eastern border of Indiana. We have only the Northwest to look after."

So far as I can see these are the present indications. AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

MR. JAY GOULD IN A NEW LINE. His Contribution to a Young Lady's Album From the Brooklyn Union. Sketches of Jay Gould, the railroad fluancier have referred to his edimentary of a country we sky an his complation of a history of Privarya county, too lines of those is a literary production of his new for the first time given to the public. It was contributed to first time given to the public. It was contributed to first particular of the public. It was contributed to first particular of the public of

An invitation to dedicate an album, although an mespected request, is one the performance of which ca not but afford me the highest gratification, but ti pleasure is somewhat alloyed by the reflection of my own inability to perform it appropriately. It is, indeed, a question of dispute with some whether men ought, as they say, to show themselves so weak as to be moved by any of the oner feelings that actuate the human bosom lest its congenial and captivating influence should per-vers the seif-styled noble calling of man. They claim that it is for him to mingle in business, to become ab corbed in politics, in aggrandizement and worldly go sorbed in politics, in agrandizement and worldly gain, leaving the cultivation of friendship to wither and die. To such I shall offer no apology. I tust their contaminating influence will never disturb the harmonicus union of that constellation of bright stars who shall send forth the effolgent rays of friendship from the successive pairs of this laty's album; their scarced consciences are desidented to all the floor feelings and insensible to happy influences of friendship, for these sites and the supply influences of friendship. influences of friendship, to them sirtue is but an eand moral worth but an apology. Yes, there are fine and noble sentiments that perrade the society of con-genic spirits, and the pirrat and noblest of them all is frient hip-at is the strong undercurrent of society—a mutual feeling which kind looks and gentle words on alone beget; unseen, unjetetending; so tender, so pure stroy; yet so strong that by its silent influence it he de stroy yet so strong that by its silent influence it he de-society and nations by a stronger bond than can size armed hosts or arringent laws; so atrong that it comin induce a Sax or to come from the abodes of light and joy and peace, to atone, by a bitter death for the stan of ungrateful and errang man. To froudship stans of ungrateful and errang man. To froudship se-string, then, let this token be offered. Let her monu-ment be erected upon every page, may the sentiments, the signatures and the familiar writings in after years renew upon memory's tablet many pleasant associa-fions, inseparable links in the history of the past'mid lawy hat a shadow of pain or a cloud of sorrow everthey not a chainer of pain or actoud of serious ever gather in the horizon of the future to mar your happi masser water your confidence in those in whom you

A New Comet.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.-A cable despatch to the Harvard Observator; announces the discovery at Melbourne, Australia, on Jan. 12, of a council. Its position on that date was (tirezhwich noon) rucht accession 22 hours and 40 minutes declination south 40° b'. The comet was apparently of small size, and was moving rapidly to the southeastward.

Ray Wars, Jan. 15.—A small comet is visible here, bearing west, 40° from the horizon.

Caught by a Land Swindle.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Rossulus A. Bonhomum was arrested here to day, charged with having owindled persons in New York city by pretending to sell them and in Borth Carolina at 50 per acre, and receiving one-half the purchase money. He was sent to jail.

A GOVERNMENT OPERATIVE'S EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Readers of Secretary Polger's reply to the Sanate's resolution calling for the Instice since March 4, 1881, will receive new ideas of the way justice is administered by the Government and the cost thereof. The document contains 138 pages, the WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Carlisle-Mor

argest part relating to the Star route trials. The detectives engaged to follow persons around and listen to what they said, see where they went, note what they did, and to report the result to the Department of Justice, are styled "operatives," and are given only by initials. The itemized accounts on which they drew their pay occupy a considerable part of the docume One page is a fair specimen of the others. Here is a specimen, being part of the account of expenses by "Operative E. J. D.," page 48

treus so, 1.- OPERATIVE V. J. b. July 2—Expenses at National Hotel watching Sar-gent and others.

3—Expenses at Metermick's, watching for Sargest and Wood.

3—Expenses at St Marc wand St. James, seek-in, information.

5. Expenses at St. Marc's and St. James, seekth, information.

4. Expenses at Methermick's watching SarExpenses at Methermick's watching SarExpenses at National Hotel, watching
Sargent and Miner.

5. Expenses at Set tames Hotel, watching
Sargent and Miner.

5. Expenses at Methermick's for information
more bargent, Miner and Wood.

5. Expenses at Methermick's for information
Expenses at Methermick's seeking information

6. Expenses at Methermick's seeking information.

6. Expenses at Methermick's seeking information.

6. Expenses at Major family 8, seeking information.

6. Expenses at Major family 8, seeking information.

6. Expenses at Major family 8, seeking inExpenses at Major family 8, seeking information.

6. Expenses at Names A Methermitian and
Metric.

6. Expenses at Names A Methermitian and

6-Exprises at St. Marc's, Metropolitan and

Williard's
The Expenses at st. Marn's listening to conversation of F. Taylor and others
The Expense at National and Macropolitan,
seeking information
The Expenses at Metallicities with Kirk
The Expenses at Metallicities with Vanderlip
The Taylor of Metallicities with Vanderl

rmation at May Langley's, with Strond, For information.

8. Expenses at Metropolitin and St. Marc's, while watching sargest St. James, while watching sargest at James, while watching sargest to Expenses at Networnick's, seeking information. 9-Expenses at St. James, seeking informa-tion 10-Expenses at Metoninek's, while seeking 10—Expenses at Hymnoll's, issueing to con-versation and seeking information. 10—Expense at 84 Junes Hord, while seeking information. 10—Expenses with Maj. Langley, while seek-11—Expenses at Net ornich's while seeking information.

11—Expenses at the Langley and friends, while seeking information.

12—Expenses at 8 Marc's and National, watching Sargeut.

13—Expenses at Hummill's, while seeking information. 11-Exposes at Net conich's, while seeking

12-Expenses at Hammill's white seeking information

12 - Expenses at Major Langley's while seeking
information

12 - Expenses at Wormley's and McCormick's
while seeking information

13 - Expenses at Hammin's while seeking information formation 13-Expenses at St. James watching Surgent and Others 13-Expenses at St. Marc's watching Surgent 13-Expenses at St. Marc's watching Surgent

and others

33-Expenses at Hebrer's with two parties,
seeking information.

13-Expenses at Williams's waithing surgent
and Miles

14-Expenses at Langley's white seeking in-14-Expenses at Mechania L's white seeking in 14-18 corners at National white seeking inter-tionalism. 14-18 content at St. Marc & while brokking in-ference in the content. 14-1 xpenses at St James white seeking in-

To matter 15 - Expenses at Holmes's, Moreoronica's, and Harmall's syching information 15 - Expenses at National Hort with Holmes 16 - Expenses at National Hort with Holmes 16 - Expenses at Nation Langley's while seek 16 -1 vp escentible Hamilia while secking information
10-Captains at McCorange's wide seeking of or mation
10-Captains at the Homes's seeking infor-17 - Express at tion Holore's secking infor 17-1 November of McCornick's speking informa-

17-Paje uses at themselve weeking informa-tion 17-Paje uses at Nejor Langier speeking infor-18-Expenses at Major Languey's, a cking inat wet orthock's, seeking in-18-54 termation
18-Expense at Macognitek's, with Holmes, seeking information
18-Expenses at Sylborol Hotel, watching Debetter Malor.
19-Expenses at Wahard's Hotel, seeking information
19-Expenses at St. Marc's, seeking informa-

10-haper see at Geo. Holmer's, seeking infor-10-Expenses at McCornack's, seeking infor-19-Expenses at Hammill's, seeking informa-19-Expenses at Maj. Langley's, seeking infor-20-Expenses at Maj. Las ricy's, seeking infor-Expenses at McCormick's, seeking infor-

mation
20-Expenses at McCormick's, with Hotmes,
seeking information
20-Expenses at Willard's, looking for defend-21-Expenses at Willard's white seeking in 21-Hale there at the Heimer's section infor-21-P spenses at Langley's, watering Deter-tive Miller 21-Express at Mex'ornick's, seeking infor-22-Expenses at Widard's, seeking informa-22-Express or Metapurcks, with Hobias and affices for information 22-Express at Hobias's, with Holines and differs for information 22-Express at St. James and National, whiching Mills 23-Express at Hambull's, seeking informa-

at two. Holms-'s, secching in 24-Expense and Methorial dis, sucking infor-24-Extenses at Langley's, seeking informs-24-Etjenses with Holices and friends, seek-

These "operatives" were pend at the rate of \$6 a day ted their expenses. From June to August the cost of his description of service was not far from \$10,000. There are several noteworthy items. For instance ... July 14- Expenses at Court House, eating standing

dening to converention of Brany, Emerson, and Deteive Mi ler." July 20-" Expenses at Court House, eating standing

sten ug to conversation of Brady, Dorsey, and Emer-An entry was made Dec. 6, as follows:

Expenses with Dorsey's concuman, seeking inform June 8-" Expenses with Mahone and two Congress

men, seeking information, 45c. Obviously that was for drinks all around, of such sould as ordinary mortals drink, and at the cliespest rate. It appears that Special Attorney Ker's bills at the Eb-bitt House, room 432, were settled at 27 a day. The reg-

tilar charge at that house is \$3 and \$4 a day.

Of the various places at which these capenses were incorred McCornics a was evidently the favorile, and at folimes's nothing could be had for less than twent cents. The five cent charges at several places are a little

Not for descub. From the Funkers Gatelle.

Joseph E. McDonald is a worthy and honored Democrat; but the signs of the times and success of the Democratic party demand that an Empire State nonse shall lead the party in a State which is conceded a the battle ground Seciety News.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Lillie Langity has bought the petite will make her permanent residence there, subject i casional trips to London. She seidon sees Freddie adays. He lounges and laments at the clubs.

The Sennte Replies to Esty. Well, who would have thought it! We wonder What some people think we were made for; Here's a fellow who tells us, by thunder We ought to do what we are paid for

He says that a State Legislature should never be put above labor That he who makes laws is by nature.
The same as the blacksmith his neighbor Such hereey saps the foundation

Of all our most cherished traditions

Deriding our past legislat Does he think that the men who have sent here Ourselves, the best fruit of the sges, Insist that our backs shall be bent here, As if we were working for wages?

Who thinks we'd have ever created This palace, this dangeon, this fastness.
If one of us once had expected
To bury himself in its vastnass?

A tenderfoot, be, in this Deadwood. Who knows not its guiches and placers. And what could be do if his bread would Depend on his speeches to day, sira?

Perhaps, for a man who already
fe rich, and don't care to be richer,
A job that is constant and steady

May serve to fill up a small pitcher But when he depends on his station. With nothing but cheek to invest, be The cheese paring notions of Esty.

Quick relief for croup is afforded by Dr. Jayne's I

MERELY ASKED TO STOP.

The Letter the Rev. Mr. Newton Received from Assistant Blishop Potter. The Rev. R. Heber Newton of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church said vesterday in

his study in his residence in Garden City: You are at liberty to publish Assistant Bishop Potter's letter which was the occasion for the stopping of my Sunday afternoon lectures. I did not know there was so much curiosity in regard to the letter. Several telegraph messages from New York to-day ask me whether I am not going to have it published. So far as I am concerned, it might have been published on Sunday last; but I innovertently had left it at home in Garden City, and it was not then possible to get it for publication. Then, too, I determined afterward not to publish it until I had seen the Assistant Bishop. We agree that quite enough has been said on the subject, but that if there is a desire to see the letter there is no objection. worth while to print it after my statement ap-peared and was owned to be satisfactory by the Assistant Bishop." Here is the letter: My Dean Da. Nistor: In our brief intertiew the other day you gave me an assistance which was I am sure as sincere on your part as it was unsolicited on mine.

stre as sincere on your part as it was unsolicited on mine.

May I venture to recall it to you? You know as well as I that in the matter of your course of Suiday afterment that in the matter of your course of Suiday afterment that in the matter of your course of Suiday afterment in the matter of your course of Suiday afterment in she, how thoroughly persuided I am that you are animated in all that you have said and done in your reliables by a sincere desire to serve and help your fellow uses.

But I am no less persuaded that the influence of what you are now doing or Stinday afterments is not which as you are now doing or Stinday afterments is not which as you have he would wish, and that the results are loof particular to do so. I do not approach you in any attitude of authority it is doubtful whether, in view of all the circumstances of your own position and mine. I have any right to do so. Be that he it may, I have the less reason for believing that you will head this request of nine, and will only additual if you need a reason to give to your people for doing any you are at perfect the cry to say that I have made it. And I am, doar Dr. New You. Jan. 19.

"A word in explanation," continued the Rev.

Newman, your friend and brother, II. C. Potters.

New York, Jan. 19.

"A word in explanation," continued the Rev. Mr. Newton. "A week ago on Monday I chanced to meet Assistant Rishon Potter on the street, and walked half a block with him in friendly conversation. In the course of this conversation I told him that I felt premonitory symptoms of a new agitation, like that of last spring, and that while but little concerned about myself in the matter. I felt a good deal represented by the fear lost I should embroit, or, at least, embarrass him at the very opening of his administration. On the spur of the moment, out of this feeling, I said to him that if he felt it best for me to stop my Bible lectures he would find me always disposed to be deelle. It was laughingly said, and we parfed. This was laughingly said, and we parfed. This was laughingly said, and we parfed. This identification he alludes in the letter. On the next day after we had this conversation these attacks were begun, and, of course, indisposed me to any such action as I had indicated to the Assistant Bishop, Before I could write to the Assistant Bishop, came his letter to me, which thus clinched the Iriendly offer of a moment, and left me no alternatice."

and left me no alternative."

Is there any truth in the published statement that there is an understanding that you will escape an ecclosiastical trial by giving up your leafures?" your lectures?"
There isn't a shred of truth in the statement. I shall complete the course of lectures any study and then publish them. Some of the criticisms I expect to answer next Sunday

in public.

SUNBEAMS

-Sparta, Ga., has only 1,000 inhabitants, and yet two barrooms there pay \$750 each for license.

- Under Maine's laws the number of deer in the northern part of the State is increasing. So also is the number of wolves.

- England has 263 public analysts of food products, yet the complaint is made that in some of the largest towns and counties not a single article has been analyzed for nearly a year. -Hunters have set fire to the prairies of

the Great Sioux Reservation, and are driving the buffaloes before the flames toward the settlements, where they -The pet bear in Hot Springs, Montans has gone to sleep for the winter in his hole, and when they have dragged him out he has merely yawned,

rubbed his eyes, and crept back. - The Dallas Herald says that the longest line of fence in the world will be that from the Indian Territory west across the Texas Panhandle and thirty-- Holloway's advertisement appeared for

the first time on October 15, 1857. In 1842 his expendi-ture in advertising was \$25,000; in 1845, \$50 000; in 1855, \$100,000; in 1855, \$150,000, and at his death it exceeded \$200,000. He found his reward. -Latest statistics show in French imports an increase of \$15,740,000, while in the same period ex-ports have diminished by \$17,300,000—those of many

factured goods have fallen off \$12,000,000. Directly times begin to be hard here. French exports begin to -The spy "Belle Boyd," who at the outbreak of the rebellion was 15 years of age, is the mat-ronly wife of Col. John Hammond of Texas, who dwells on a ranch near San Antonio. He was one of Stonewall

nembered, banished to Europe. She has four children -The wearing of mackintoshes is said to be a fruitful cause of colds; the mackintosh prevents exterior wetting, but the clothing under it becomes an when the garment is removed. The Lancet says that when once the inackintosh has been put on it should not be removed until the wearer is to a position to change

his clothing. -In the royal borough of Windsor, Engand, the death rate for the quarter preceding last Be-sember was only 5t4 per 1083, and not one death was due to any preventable (infectious) disease. This record is thought to be unparalleled, and it certainly shows that in zymetic diseases protection really protects. The death rate for all England during the same quarter was

isis, or, excluding large towns, 14.5. Even these are very creditable ligures. - A nervous American writes from Massachusetts to the Mayor of Chicago a vehement protest against allowing Britons to put a steamer on the great lakes. The writer is apprehensive of troubin in the event of a war, when the British vessel might become a pirate and levy contributions from every port on the lakes. Mayor Harrison replies that his jurisdiction extends no further than the Chicago River and the skating pend, and that the instant a British pirate appears there

he will call out the militia. -The Cabinet Album is going through the press in the thevernment printing office. It is a custom for the bureau to prepare fine steel engravings of each for the bureau to prepare fine steel engravings of each President and his Cabinet. These engravings are in the lightest style of the art, and are bound in a correspond-ing style. The book contains the portraits of all the Presidents and views of the White House, Capitol, &c. Only a sufficient number of copies are made to present the President and members of his Cabinet with one cach

and retain one copy at the Bureau of Printing. -The death of Jean Trottet of Geneva recalls a man of an energy and courage which have sel-dom been surpassed. He was born without less, hands, or feet, yet to learned to write, fastening his pen at his chow, and when he grew older became an active hay-maker, used the reins with dexterity, and was so good a shot that he often carried off the village prizes for mark firing. He was independent and sagacious, and has left a widow and four children amply provided for. Tempting offers were made to his parents, and later to himself.

by showmen, but were invariably declined.

They expect a thousand delegates to the They expect a thousand delegates to the Mississippi River Convention in St. Louis in F-bruary. The point that they will make is that, no matter what the volume of traffic on the river may be, the river should be ready to carry the products of the great valley, so that the railread companies may be restrained from charging unreasonable rates for freight. To dike the river properly, and thus insure the unitions of acres of rich bettom lands against the semi-annual overflow would cost \$600,000.000. This is not to be urged; but it is to be proposed that the channel shall be narrowed so to be proposed that the channel shall be narrowed so that there shall be a swifter current to carry the sedi-ment that now makes new bars every year.

-Visitors whom President Arthur will remember are the Apaches who were received in the Ex-scutive Mansion on Wednesday last. They were—the scutive Nansion on Wednesday last. They were—the Chicago Journal says—strayed in their feathers and buckskin, and one of their number. Augustine, had loaded himself with a speech. On entering the President's quarters this chief, who carries around 218 pounds of firsh, rushed upon the Executive, clasped his arms about him, and uttered. "God's great man, but the terest Father is greater." For fully haif a minute he retained the President in his grasp. After a pleasant talk the Apaches retired and visited the Treasury, where they were shown the vaults and stacks of ducats, a box of which Augustine was auxious to carry home.

—Abram Bateman of San Francisco has two tiger kittens that were recently stolen from a ligreen.

two tiger kittens that were recently stolen from a tigress in an abandoned shaft of El Rocario mine, in Sonora, They are eight weeks old, and weigh thirty pounds They are eight weeks old, and weigh thirry pounds apiece. Having been petted all their lives, they are as tame and playful as domestic kittens and betray few signs of ferecity except when fessing, at which time they are unapproachable. They are kept confined in a case in the lack yard, but are often brought into the parlor and turned loose for the entertainment of guests. They then evince their suppreciation of their liberty by chasing each other, jumping over furniture and acattering iscless and children in every direction. When they of siny the kittens either climb to their owner's log or sprawl on the sofa and then pure contentedly until they sprawl on the sofe and then purr contentedly until the